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11. **Solidago elliptica**, Ait.—John Carey wrote me, years ago, that he found this growing in the Hackensack meadows, near N. Y.

S. T. OLNEY.

Carex subulata, Michx.—John Carey cites in Gray's Manual, ed. 1, 1848, Long Island. He wrote that Long Island should have been Rhode Island. Torrey in N. Y. State Flora, II., 392, also cites "deep cedar swamps, Long Island" for this species. There are no specimens in his Herbarium from Long Island: there are from Rhode Island. Is it a Long Island species? S. T. O.

Mr. Olney has kindly sent us specimens of *Solidago elliptica* from Rhode Island, and extends the offer of the like liberality to others of the club, as far as his supply of specimens permits. We were surprised at the appearance of the leaves, which, without the hairiness, have the general aspect of those of *S. altissima;* the panicle is narrow, like that of *S. neglecta.* It has probably been mistaken for the former, and may be found again in this region. We have *Carex subulata* from Staten Island.

12. **Spirodela.**—Prof. Hegelmaier writes, in reference to "Dr. Engelmann's full and exact analysis of the American Spirodela: I think it, would be very superfluous on my part to give a description, which would be in a great measure a mere repetition of his words. An article respecting some anatomical details, which can not well be treated without a greater lithographic plate, it would perhaps be best to give to the Botanische Zeitung."

"In the dried specimens first received, the ovary was always 1-ovuled, with one exception in which it was 2-ovuled. In the specimens preserved in alcohol, I found almost the half of the ovaries 2-ovuled. Probably the latter specimens have been collected some time after the former ones, and the ovules from some unknown cause have failed in the first period of the blossom. [The alcoholic specimens were gathered later, and allowed to mature in the house.] In one case even a half ripe fruit contained two young but well developed seeds, and there is little doubt that they were both upon the point of ripening. It is hardly necessary to remark, that these facts confirm the opinion already expressed by Dr. E., that the plant is a depauperated form of *S. polyrrhiza.*"

"The exostome of the ovules does not seem to me to be closed at the time of blossoming, but to be open as far as in the species of Lemna whose ovules are anatropous or hemianatropous. Naturally, after the fecundation, the outer integument increases quickly so as to close the micropyle. The epidermis of the anthers contains a number of cells filled with the same pigment which occurs in certain cells of many parts of these plants.

Tübingen, Jan. 17th, 1871."

13. **Notice to Correspondents.**—We are in want of reports from Closter, New York, and other quarters.

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